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STATEMENTS BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND SECRETARY ACHESEN IN CONNECTION WITH CHANCELLOR FIGL'S VISIT. On May 16, 1952, President Truman stated at his press conference that the Austrian Federal Chancellor had come to convey to him, as President of the United States, the best wishes of the Austrian people. During their talks, Mr. Truman said, they both had an opportunity to discuss Austria's present position in fullest detail.

Secretary of State Acheson made the following statement: "I am certain that since the end of the war all Americans have deeply admired the gallant stand that the Austrian people have made for the defense of their liberties in the face of continued arbitrary and illegal Soviet acts. This stand has been made possible in large part by the great personal courage of Chancellor Figl and Vice Chancellor Schaerf, whom I was privileged to meet in March. We admire the resolute determination with which these two men have placed the welfare of their country above partisan interests. We shall continue our efforts to achieve for Austria the independence which has long been promised her, and the realization of which has been made impossible by Soviet obstruction. It is a special pleasure to greet Chancellor Figl and his wife."

SCHEDULE OF CHANCELLOR FIGL'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO NEW YORK. Chancellor Leopold Figl of Austria and Mrs. Figl accompanied by Ambassador Dr. Loewenthal, Dr. Martin Fuchs, Counsellor in the Austrian Foreign Office, and Dr. Lukas Beroldingen, his secretary, will arrive at La Guardia Airport in New York on May 22, 1952, at 9:00 P.M. EDT. On May 23, Chancellor Figl will visit the U.S. representative at the United Nations, Mr. Warren Austin. At noon he will leave for City Hall where he is to receive the "Medal of Honor" of the City of New York. Mrs. Hilde Figl will be the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. At 1:30 the Chancellor will be the guest of honor at a luncheon sponsored by the Overseas Press Club where he is scheduled to deliver an address followed by discussion. In the course of that afternoon, Dr. Figl will receive Mr. Paul C. French, Executive Director of CARE, and that evening he will attend a reception at the Plaza Hotel, given by Dr. Franz Matsch, the Austrian Consul General, where representatives of Austro-American organizations in New York will welcome the Chancellor. This will be followed by Dr. and Mrs. Figl's attendance at a dinner given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Armstrong Saturday, May 24, will be devoted to a visit and tour of New York City and pos-

sible attendance of a ball game. On Sunday, the 25th, the Austrian Chancellor and Mrs. Figl will journey to Hyde Park where they are to be greeted by Mrs. Roosevelt. Dr. Figl will deposit a wreath at the grave of President Roosevelt. For lunch, the Chancellor and his party will be the guests of Mrs. Roosevelt.

On May 26, Dr. Figl will visit the headquarters of the United Nations and Secretary General Trygve Lie. At 6:30 that same day, the Austrian Institute and the U.S. Austrian Chamber of Commerce will give a dinner in his honor at the Plaza Hotel. At 8:30 P.M. Chancellor Figl is scheduled to deliver a lecture at Hunter College; President Dr. George N. Shuster will preside.

On Tuesday at 11 A.M. Dr. Figl will receive an honorary degree from Fordham University. At 1 P.M., Dr. Franz Matsch, Austrian Observer at the U.N. will give a luncheon at the St. Regis Hotel in honor of Chancellor Figl, which will be attended by Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Gladwyn Jebb, Mr. Malik, Mr. Hoppenot, British, Soviet and French Chief Delegate to the United Nations respectively. Owing to his absence Mr. Warren Austin will be represented by Ambassador Ernest Gross. At 6:00 P.M. EDT on that same day, the Chancellor of Austria and his party will leave Idlewild Airport on Pan American flight No. 116.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY CHANCELLOR FIGL AT THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB LUNCHEON IN NEW YORK, ON MAY 23, 1952. Our bitter experience with totalitarian regimes has made our people wary, and suspicious of all political adventure. They cling to their democratic form of government and constitution; and, much to the surprise of the USSR, the first free elections with secret ballot, in 1945, showed only 5% of Communist votes. Twice since then, our people have gone to the ballot box and the Communists failed to gain an inch of ground, even though their expenditures for propaganda are several times greater than those of all other political parties in Austria put together. We do not need to organize an anti-Communist campaign; our people are so immune and so negative towards all of this Communist propaganda that we have nothing to fear in that respect.

We in Central Europe today are the easternmost outpost of the free world, and we are determined to defend this bastion. To achieve this we must rely upon the moral and material help of the free world. Your moral support is essential. I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your interest and under-

standing of the struggles of the Austrian people to secure independence and sovereignty of recent years; I ask you to continue to do so. Every expression of understanding and sympathy that reaches us from the press of the free world gives our people new strength in their present struggle. I freely admit that we also need material aid until we are again in possession of all the natural resources of our country. It is not our fault that we were robbed of them under the unfortunate Potsdam decisions. Once these problems are solved, Austria will fully regain her productive powers, and be able to stand on her own feet. Be assured that there is nothing in the world we are seeking more diligently. We are standing fast in our struggle to establish a free and independent Austria.

TWO IMPORTANT SPEECHES BY PRESIDENT KOERNER OF AUSTRIA. On the occasion of a recent trip he made to Hainburg in Lower Austria, at the so-called "Dreilaender-ecke" or "Junction of Three Countries" (i.e. Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia), President Koerner of Austria delivered an address in which he said:

"For more than a thousand years there have been bloody disputes in this historically significant area. But here, too, the various nations finally reached the point of being able to live and work in peace with one another, without any border to separate them and united by a common civilization. During our lifetime, however, both in the world at large as well as here, things have changed, and not for the better. Again we are separated from our neighbors by rigid frontiers, which today are more sharply drawn than ever.

"We have gone through seven years of oppression and another seven years of occupation. We are watching a generation grow up which has never known through its own experience the true meaning of freedom and democracy in a free and independent state. When we shall again be master in our land, our young people will quickly realize that, in truth, they have no reason to be pessimistic. Today, the propaganda tale about Austria's unviability is more devoid of real substance than it ever was. Our economic possibilities today are greater than those of many other equally large or equally small states. They are also greater than they were in our country before 1938. Give Austria her freedom before it is too late!"

On May 7, President Koerner delivered a speech to a gathering of leading Austrian personalities who had been invited to a formal reception at his offices in the Burg. Among those who attended were all members of the government in Vienna at the time, the President and Vice President of the Nationalrat (Lower House of Parliament - Ed.), the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Bundesrat (Upper House of Parliament - Ed.), the President of the Court of Accounts, the leaders of the political parties in Parliament, as well as the members of the Nationalrat's main committee. Among other things, here is what Dr. Koerner said:

"Only Parliament has the mission to seek out from apparently contradictory motives that which will be useful and bearable to the commonweal, and to see to it that blind passion does not undo what is good and wholesome in our life today or that obstinate inertia does not block the road to a better tomorrow. Parliament and its members should always

be prepared to listen to contradictory opinions of outsiders and to take counsel from the experts. But the final decision, the actual legislative work, Parliament should allow no one - no political or economic group - to wrest from it, nor any coalition of individual classes, professions or segments of the population. For only Parliament has been elected by all to serve the interests of all. Parliament alone is here to defend the rights of our people as a whole, and it is to them that it is responsible for their future. This responsibility it can share with no one."

FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER DISCUSSES THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA.

In mid-May, Austria's Foreign Minister, Dr. Karl Gruber, spoke on Austria's political position at the Economic Club in Vienna. He said that "in the present situation it must be our duty to maintain the status quo. On the one hand, we must do everything we can to keep the Control and the Four-Power Agreements alive, and on the other, we must see to it that the West continues to grant us material aid. Although some of the points in our policy may be open to criticism, one fact is definitely established: in the course of the last two years we have laid the foundations for the preservation of our Austrian state which give us all the assurance of a better future. As a result of the reopening of the German question, international relations have entered upon a new political phase. The stagnation of the postwar period appears to have passed, and the wheels of normal activity have again begun to turn. But we must not forget that the solution of the German problem is one which is of significance to all of Europe - and, therefore, to us as well - even though our position is different from that of Germany due to the fact that, all difficulties notwithstanding, we were able to preserve the unity of our country, whereas Germany was split into East and West."

MINISTER OF TRADE BOECK-GREISSAU RESIGNS. At a press conference held on May 15, 1952, Austrian Minister of Trade Boeck-Greissau announced that he had requested Julius Raab, National Chairman of the People's Party, to ask the party's Executive Committee to withdraw him from the Cabinet. Chairman Julius Raab promised to take the request up with the party executive. Until the matter is settled, Mr. Boeck-Greissau will continue to carry on as Minister of Trade. According to the "Wiener Zeitung" the reason behind the Minister's request to be relieved was the extension for another year of the foreign trade law - without any changes and in opposition to the Minister's recommendations by the Parliament's Trade Committee. Even before his appointment as Minister of Trade, Boeck-Greissau had already favored a change of the law, and he retained this view after his appointment as well. The Parliament Committee's extension of the foreign trade law had finally induced him to submit his resignation. In this connection the People's Party press service reports that the veto right contained in the foreign trade law had been the subject of attack. The provincial government of Vorarlberg has taken the question to the Constitutional Court and has requested the supreme judicial body to decide whether

er this provision of the law, which severely limited ministerial responsibility, was in fact constitutional.

At a press conference Minister Boeck-Greissau described the question of Austria's foreign trade as one of the most important and difficult facing the country, especially since the 5th price-and-wage agreement, as a result of which production costs have not only reached the ceiling of World Bank prices, but have in some instances even exceeded it. He said that in view of the reduction in foreign aid Austria's exports were now doubly important. As compared to a volume of exports worth 10 billion schillings, Austria's commercial imports amounted to 13.5 billion schillings, not to mention 3.2 billion in Marshall Plan imports. Austria would therefore have to increase her exports by some 50% if she is to be able to meet future requirements from her own resources. The Minister said that if in the next few months Austria succeeded in avoiding another round of wage increases, the country would be saved; if not, Austria would be caught in an inflationary spiral. The foreign trade law represented a danger to the nation's economy, Mr. Boeck-Greissau claimed, because it contained the possibility of a veto which might be used for reasons other than purely economic ones.

The foreign trade law, Boeck-Greissau continued, required unanimity and almost completely deprived the Minister of the right to decide. He conceded that as Minister of Trade he naturally had to listen to the advice of all the agencies involved in a given matter, but added that he could not permit any one of these many offices to tell him which transactions he could carry out and which he could not.

Boeck-Greissau added that he had instructed his staff to workout a bill for an Export Promotion Law, which would allow exporters some tax relief and would incorporate other export-promoting measures. In closing, the Minister said that he had just submitted an amendment to the "Gewerbeordnung" (Law on Crafts and Small Trades) for the repeal of the "Untersuchungsgesetz" (Law Regulating Competition).

MAYOR JONAS OF VIENNA IN WASHINGTON. Early in May Mayor Jonas of Vienna, who came to the United States to attend the Mayors' Conference in New York, presented President Truman with the first edition of a score by Franz Schubert signed by the composer himself. The President is reported to have been very pleased with the gift. As an expression of the Austrian people's gratitude for the many books that American agencies have donated to Vienna's libraries since 1945, Mayor Jonas brought the Director of the Library of Congress several first editions of compositions by Beethoven, Haydn and Mozart, including a quartet arrangement of Mozart's "Magic Flute".

FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER ON AUSTRIA'S FOREIGN TRADE AGREEMENTS. Foreign Minister Karl Gruber recently wrote an article for the "Internationale Wirtschaft", in which he made the following comments on Austria's foreign trade agreements. "In 1946 it was the first time that we succeeded in concluding with Switzerland a payments agreement on a clearing basis, as well as a commodity exchange agree-

ment. Both of these agreements served as models for the agreements which Austria later concluded with other countries. They were also the first to establish the contractual opportunity for a nation-wide participation in our foreign trade.

"As early as 1948, as a result of the consolidation of our currency and of economic conditions, there was a radical change from barter arrangements to commodity exchanges on a clearing basis with other trade partners, namely, in succession, with Bulgaria, France, Yugoslavia, the Scandinavian states, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. These agreements enabled us, insofar as the stability of conditions would allow, to normalize our relations with our major suppliers. In 1949, we concluded a similar agreement with one of our most important trade partners, Italy.

"By 1950 we were able to conclude agreements with India; these were then followed by payments and commodity exchange agreements with Argentina, Brazil, Pakistan, and, in 1951, with Indonesia. As far as the Federal Republic of Western Germany is concerned, which is our most important buyer and supplier, we concluded our first direct payments agreement in 1950, and a commodity exchange agreement early in 1951. Today, therefore, Austria has trade agreements with twenty European and six overseas countries. Austria's membership in the European Payments' Union replaces individual payment agreements with a number of other European countries.

"Today only the payment agreements have a validity period of more than one year, for the commodity exchange agreements are renegotiated at least once a year in order to adapt often as a result of weeks of discussion on individual commodities - the import and export lists to changing conditions. This state of affairs, which is more or less equally unsatisfactory to all countries, which constantly ties down considerable energies and which places economic relations on a high level of instability, can only be remedied by a liberalization of imports and export quotas. Although efforts are being made in Europe to achieve such a liberalization of commodity quotas, these efforts will not be fully successful until conditions are more thoroughly consolidated, and above all until some order is restored in international money matters. We may expect to suffer a number of reverses before such conditions are achieved.

"A trend has developed in Europe to depart from narrow bilateralism and to replace the system of short-term contractual agreements by long-term, multilateral agreements, which would permit as free as possible an exchange of commodities. Because we must also expand our exports to overseas areas, however, we shall have to perfect our system of agreements on a bilateral basis in such a manner that these overseas markets can be developed fully rather than supplied haphazardly as is now the case."

FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER AND MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR HELMER DEMAND RETURN OF AUSTRIANS FROM RUSSIA. Foreign Minister Karl Gruber and Minister of the Interior Oskar Helmer recently led a delegation of wives and mothers to Soviet High Commissioner Lt. Gen. Sviridov, to request that the Austrians convicted and still detained in the Soviet Union be released. On behalf of the delegation, Dr. Gruber handed the High Commissioner a petition requesting him to use his influence with the Soviet authorities to obtain an amnesty for the former Austrian prisoners of war who are serving prison sentences in Russia. The Austrian Foreign Minister pointed to the desperate plight of the relatives and dependents of these men, and asked Gen. Sviridov to forward the petition with his request that it be acted upon favorably. After the leader and other women of the delegation had expressed the same wishes, High Commissioner Sviridov said that he would study the petition and forward it to the competent Soviet authorities, as the delegation had requested. He also told the women that he would do everything he could to support their petition. At the close of the interview, Minister Helmer thanked the Soviet High Commissioner for his promise of aid in connection with the amnesty request.

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR HELMER ON THE REFUGEE QUESTION. In mid-May Oskar Helmer, Austria's Minister of the Interior, spoke on the refugee problem: "On April 1st, there were still 307,590 refugees in Austria, although the bulk of the foreign-speaking displaced persons already left Austria before that date. So far the Austrian state has spent more than 902,000,000 schillings for the care of these unfortunate expatriates, and additional assistance to them is now being planned for the immediate future. Our major problem is to find living quarters for these refugees in order to gradually eliminate the degradation of barrack life. As the years go by, the ethnic Germans ("Volksdeutsche") will be organically assimilated into the Austrian population and absorbed into the national economy. Agriculture offers some 18,000 ethnic German families a means of livelihood, and about 7,600 persons can find work in business and in the professions. But the cost of this integration will amount to some 4,480,000,000 schillings, and Austria is not in a position to raise this sum by herself. If the refugee question is to be solved, it will require the assistance of all states interested in maintaining conditions of stability in Central Europe. To date, about 200,000 ethnic Germans have been granted Austrian citizenship. The ethnic Germans enjoy the same social rights as Austrian nationals.

ANDERSON SAYS U. S. AID TO AUSTRIA WILL BE CONTINUED. Frederick L. Anderson, Deputy Administrator for the European Recovery Program, was received by Chancellor Figl, shortly before the latter's departure for England and the United States. Dr. Adolf Schaerf, the Deputy Chancellor, and Foreign Minister Karl Gruber also attended the meeting. During his stay in Vienna, Ambassador Anderson held a press conference at which he said: "Although the ECA program is coming to an end, economic aid to Austria will be continued." He added that "next year, too, Austria would receive addi-

tional aid from the United States, although the amount of such aid is not yet known." Mr. Anderson assured the newsmen that the Office of the ECA Administrator in Paris was familiar "with the great progress Austria has achieved during the past few years in increasing her industrial and agricultural production and in raising the standard of living of her people. It should not be forgotten," Mr. Anderson emphasized, "that this work of reconstruction would not have been possible without the efforts of the Austrian people. The economic aid that has been extended to Austria was given to the country as a whole; this aid is based on economic considerations alone, and is not in any way keyed to the individual zones." In closing, Mr. Anderson said that no strings would be attached to the continuation of economic aid.

AUSTRIAN FINANCE MINISTER KAMITZ COMMENTS ON RECENT BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS. Early in May, Austrian Minister of Finance Kamitz made the following statement while discussing the recent budget adjustments in a radio speech on the program entitled "This Is Everybody's Business": "If we are to avoid a 6th wage-and-price agreement, it will be necessary to set aside funds for the price support of farm products. In considering the budget adjustments, we should not lose sight of the fact that in the last seven years all increases in federal expenditures have been offset almost exclusively by new revenue. The stabilization of economic conditions is also an essential prerequisite for a favorable development of our foreign trade, because further price increases would force Austria's export industries into an untenable position. The employment possibilities in Austria are primarily dependent upon the development of our export possibilities. In drafting our economic policy, we in Austria are therefore obliged to take these factors into earnest consideration, and above all to take them into account when weighing the possibilities and scope of our public investment program. The success of the revised budget far transcends in importance the financial balancing of revenues and expenditures."

AUSTRIAN UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE SAYS THERE CAN BE NO NEUTRALITY TOWARD COMMUNISM. Ferdinand Graf, the Undersecretary of State in the Austrian Ministry of the Interior, broadcast a radio address in mid-May entitled, "Can One Be Neutral in Our Time?", in which he said: "Today neutrality has become the big slogan of the East. Only fools will still fall for this new Cominform slogan, namely that neutrality assures peace. The entire non-Communist world is upbraided for not being neutral, and therefore for being against peace. We know that by neutrality the East only means subservience and submission, and nothing else. In the last three months five congresses were held in Vienna under the catchword 'neutrality'; all were purely Communist-staged proceedings. Vienna was selected for the meeting place of these Communist congresses because delegates could be brought to that city without regard for the feelings of the Austrian Government in the matter, as was recently the case for the officials of the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions. Thus, more than 500

such officials crossed the border during the first four months of 1952. Likewise, government ministers from the Eastern satellite states enter Austria in order to rave against the Austrian State and its Government. The Austrian people will reject this Communist catchword of 'neutrality'".

AUSTRIAN COURT OF ACCOUNTS REPORTS ON 1951 FISCAL YEAR. On May 8, 1952, the Court of Accounts Committee of the Austrian Parliament met to consider the annual report of the Court of Accounts for the 1951 fiscal year. Dr. Schlegel, President of the Court, made the following statement: "The auditing activities of the Court of Accounts in 1951 covered a large number of agencies and organizations, including 80 government agencies, 3 large banking concerns, 13 nationalized enterprises, 6 social insurance companies, 10 municipal associations, 8 municipalities with over 20,000 inhabitants and 2 provincial institutions which are administered by state agencies. It should be emphasized that the control activities of the Court of Accounts during the past year have revealed gratifying progress in the consolidation of public economic management at the government agencies as well as in the nationalized enterprises. In both the public agencies and industries we checked there was evidence of a sustained effort to gradually eliminate the formidable damage caused by the war and to achieve normal conditions of operation. Everywhere we found that the work was being carried out with zeal and judiciousness, so that the objections dutifully raised by the Court of Accounts were more the exception than the rule, as had perhaps more frequently been the case immediately after the end of the war. The Court of Accounts will continue its efforts to instill the principle of economy in all agencies of the public administration as well as in the nationalized industries. Such a policy will result in a considerable saving to the state."

160,000 TONS OF AMERICAN COAL FOR AUSTRIA. Austria recently received \$ 1,600,000 in Marshall Plan aid for the purchase of some 150,000 to 160,000 tons of American coal. The coal will be shipped via Bremen during the second and third quarter of the current fiscal year. Most of it is intended for the United Austrian Iron and Steel Works (VOEST) in Linz, the largest steel works in the country. This purchase authorization is the last one contemplated for the current fiscal year.

AUSTRIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT WEARS MOURNING CREPE TO PROTEST OCCUPATION. The All-Austrian Conference of the Austrian Youth Movement adopted the following resolution on May 3, 1952, as a protest against the seven-year-long quadripartite occupation of the country: "All flags and banners of the Austrian Youth Movement (affiliated with the People's Party - Ed.) will, as of May 8, be provided with mourning crepe for the duration of the humiliating occupation of Austria. The Austrian Youth Movement also appeals to all other organizations and associations, as well as to all Austrians, to join it in this formal protest, in order to demonstrate to the entire world against the unbearable disgrace which our country has been obliged to suffer."

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATES IN FIRST INTERNATIONAL POSTWAR METALLURGICAL CONFERENCE IN AUSTRIA. The First International Postwar Metallurgical Seminar will take place from June 22 to June 26, 1952, in Reutte, Tyrol, under the auspices of the United States High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly and the Austrian Minister for Education Dr. Ernst Kolb. Scientists from every country of the Free World will attend. Among the speakers of the Congress are the following delegates from the United States: Dr. Paul Schwarzkopf, President of the American Electro Metal Corporation, Professor Dr. J.T. Wulff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The representative of the International Seminar for the United States is Dr. Werner Leszynski.

AUSTRIA AND YUGOSLAVIA AGREE ON JOINT POWER EXPLOITATION. In mid-May, representatives of Yugoslavia's and Austria's electric power industries met in Velden, Carinthia, and completed arrangements for the joint exploitation of the Drau River's hydroelectric power resources. In an official release, the Chairman of the Draukraftwerke A.G. declared that considerable progress had been achieved in the talks as a result of Yugoslavia's agreement to permit use of the intermediate storage reservoir of the Underdrauburg power station for equalizing fluctuations in the water level. Yugoslavia hopes to increase her deliveries of power to Austria, which were begun in the fall of 1951, when present expansion projects are completed and when the output from her existing power stations is raised. It was recommended to the governments of both countries that a Drau Commission be established, in which the representatives of both countries would be on an equal footing, for the settlement of all further questions pertaining to hydroelectric power. This Commission would meet at regular intervals and would act in an advisory capacity.

LATEST COUNT REVEALS AUSTRIA HAS 656 CORPORATIONS. The general meeting of the National Association of Austrian Joint-Stock Companies was recently held in Vienna, and the report presented by the Executive Committee revealed that as of December 31, 1951, there were 656 joint-stock companies (corporations) in Austria, with an aggregate capital stock of 5 billion schillings. On December 31, 1950, there had been 651 such corporations. Between April, 1945, and December 31, 1951, sixty-six new corporations were established.

The report also showed that 1951 marked a continuation of the trend, evident in 1950, toward a sharp increase in stock holdings. Corporate balance-sheets indicate that the companies are in a gratifyingly sound financial condition. Almost 90% of the 1950 balance-sheets published in 1951 revealed a net profit. In relation to the overall capital stock invested, these profits made possible a 10 to 15% rate of interest on the capital stock.

DR. NEMSCHEK HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN GENEVA. Dr. Franz Nemschak, the Director of the Austrian Institute

for Economic Research, delivered an address, entitled "Economic Aspects of Increased Productivity," at the Second International Economic Conference held in Salzburg. After his speech, Dr. Nemischak left for Geneva, Switzerland, where he discussed European production problems and Austria's position in Europe with representatives of the UN Economic Commission for Europe.

AUSTRIA'S MINES AND FOUNDRIES ACHIEVE RECORD OUTPUT IN 1951. With an output of 5.2 million tons, Austria's iron-ore mines in 1951 achieved the highest production level to date (in 1950: 4,491,975 tons). A further increase to 6 million tons, however, is expected in 1952. Compared to 1950, the production of pig iron rose by 26%, and that of raw steel by 8.7%. The total output for 1951 was about one million tons for both of these items.

Austria's mine and foundry products found a receptive market in 1951. The export of magnesite, graphites and talcum was considerably increased as compared to the 1950 figures. In 1951, the export of various magnesite products increased from 27 to 40%. During that year, 251,360 tons of magnesite worth 395 million schillings were exported. The respective figures for 1950 were 215,000 tons and 296 million schillings. Graphite exports in 1951 totalled 12,900 tons and netted some 9 million schillings, as compared to 9,800 tons and 5.3 million schillings in 1950. Foreign sales were made either as business transactions linked to trade fairs (as in case of Italy), as transactions paid for through clearing arrangements (as in the case of Czechoslovakia), or as contracted under general agreements. In view of the failure of deliveries from Korea and Mexico, Austrian graphite was purchased by Argentina.

The exports of talcum in 1951 increased to 35,545 tons worth 18.5 million schillings, as compared to 27,586 tons and 10.3 million schillings in 1950.

In 1951 exports of refined steel reached a total of some 75,000 tons, as compared to 60,000 tons the previous year.

Last year's exports of foundry products reflected a 9.5% quantitative decrease for a tonnage of 535,718; the value of these exports, however, rose from 849 million to 1,118 million schillings.

AUSTRIAN FIRMS TO EXHIBIT AT PARIS FAIR. 85 Austrian firms will take part in an "efficiency" exhibition sponsored by Austrian economic associations at the Paris Fair (May 17 to June 2). Another 15 firms will display their products at the various industrial pavilions. Short film strips on tourist traffic and on various Austrian industries will be shown at the Austrian pavilion.

AUSTRIA TO BE REPRESENTED AT THE TRIESTE FAIR. Austria will participate in the Trieste Sample Fair to be held from June 29 to July 13, 1952. She will exhibit a collective display of the products of forty of her firms. In the future, the management of the Trieste Fair intends to specialize in lumber and colonial produce. A lumber exposition will be staged for the first time during the 1952 fair.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

COMPOSER JOSEPH MARX CELEBRATES 70TH BIRTHDAY.

On May 10, 1952, the Society of the Friends of Music in Vienna gave a special concert in honor of the 70th birthday of the Austrian composer Joseph Marx. A few days later, a similar concert was given at the Academy of Music and Dramatic Art. On May 14, 15 and 16, birthday ceremonies were held in Graz where Joseph Marx was born. Marx acquired fame in the Austrian art world by his lieder compositions; his major works in this field are: "Das italienische Liederbuch," and the song cycle, "Das verklaerte Jahr." Very well known are also such songs as "Hat Dich die Liebe beruehrt," "Japanisches Regenlied," "Und gestern hat er mir Rosen gebracht", and "Windraeder." His better known piano compositions include "Albumblatt," "Pan trauert um Syrinx" and the "Marienlied." The following is a partial list of some of his other works: "Die Herbstsymphonie," "Idylle" (which is subtitled, "Concertino for Pastoral Fourth"), "Symphonische Nachtmusik," "Fruehlingsmusik," "Nordland Rhapsodie" (in four movements), "Verklaertes Jahr" (a suite for medium-register voice and orchestra), and the orchestral composition "Romantische Naturtrilogie." The reputation of Josef Marx as a composer of modern orchestral music is today firmly established. On the occasion of his birthday, Wilhelm Furtwaengler sent him the following telegram: "Please accept my very best wishes, Joseph Marx, on your seventieth birthday. Today you are the dean of Austrian composers, you are the spokesman of your generation and the leader of musical Austria."

1952 WINNERS OF VIENNA ART AND SCIENCE PRIZES ANNOUNCED. The prizes given annually by the City of Vienna for outstanding achievements in the fields of art, science and education have recently been doubled, so that this year ten prize-winners have been selected, each of whom was awarded 10,000 schillings.

The Poetry Prize was awarded to the Austrian poet Franz Nabl, at present a resident of Graz. His novels and short stories have assured him of an important place in modern Austrian literature.

The Journalism Prize was won by Prof. Max Graf, the dean of Vienna's music critics.

The Sculpture Prize was awarded to Prof. Josef Humplik, who is one of the best-known sculptors in Austria and a member of the academy.

The Painting and Graphic Arts Prize went to Ludwig, Heinrich Jungnickel, who is also a member of the academy.

For the Applied Arts Prize, the committee of judges selected Prof. Robert Obsieger, who is a collaborator of Oskar Strnad, took over the direction of the Wienerberger Workshop for Ceramics after the first World War and developed this arts-and-crafts school into a well-known institution.

The Architecture Prize was awarded to the Viennese professor, architect and engineer, Erich Boltenstern, likewise a former assistant of Oskar Strnad, and later of Clemens Holzmeister.

The Education Prize went to the well-known historian of art, Dr. Anton Macku, the 51-year-old Viennese professor who teaches architecture and science.

Professor Otto Rommel received the Liberal Arts Prize. He is one of the country's leading historians of literature.

Professor Walter Glaser won the Natural Science Prize. A former Professor of Physics and Mathematics at a number of German universities and in Prague, he came to Austria in 1945. Four years later he was appointed Professor of Applied Physics at the Vienna Institute of Technology.

AUSTRIAN DELEGATES TO THE PARIS CONGRESS FOR CULTURAL FREEDOM. The following five Austrian writers have been invited to represent their country at the Congress for Cultural Freedom which opened at the Sorbonne in Paris on April 30, 1952: Rudolf Brunngraber (born 1900), author of a number of novels dealing with contemporary problems; Friedrich Heer (born 1916), Catholic historian and essayist, whose utopian novel "Der achte Tag" (published under the pen name of Hermann Gohde), is being translated into French; Friedrich Thorberg (born 1908), whose recent novels dealt mainly with racial persecution under the Nazis; Hans Weigel (born 1908), critic, journalist and writer; and Alexander Lernet-Holenia (born 1897), poet and novelist. The titles of the latter's best-known books are "Die Standarte", "Beide Sizilien", and "20. Juli".

PARACELSIUS INSTITUTE FORMALLY OPENED IN UPPER AUSTRIA. Minister of Social Welfare Maisel in May opened the Paracelsus Institute at Bad Hall, Upper Austria, which the administration of that province has erected at a cost of two million schillings for research in connection with the properties of iodine and its therapeutic use. Minister Maisel conveyed the best wishes of the Federal Government and also opened the Conference of the Austrian Spa and Health Resort Association.

VIENNA BURGTHEATER INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN BERLIN FESTIVAL. The Vienna Burgtheater has been invited to perform at the Berlin Festival to be held in September 1952. The Berlin Festival Committee has suggested that the Viennese company play the comedy, "Der Faerber und sein Zwillingsbruder", by Johann Nestroy at the Schillertheater (in the Western Sector). This play has been one of the company's most successful productions during the current Vienna season. The play is produced by Axel v. Am-besser.

VIENNA STATE OPERA IN BRUSSELS. Early in May the Vienna State Opera began its official guest appearance in Brussels with a performance of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" at the Palais des Beaux-Arts. This marked the beginning of a Mozart cycle, which included the performance of five different Mozart operas. The musical direction was under Dr. Karl Boehm and O. Fritz Schuh directed the production. During the intermissions and at the end of the performance the artists were the subject of enthusiastic acclaim. After the performance Queen Elizabeth of Belgium received Dr. Hilbert and all the artists of the Vienna State Opera in her box.

VIENNA STATE OPERA PROGRAM FOR VIENNA FESTIVAL

WEEKS. During the Vienna Festival Weeks - from May 17 to June 15, 1952 - the Vienna State Opera has scheduled different opera or ballet performances for each night but two. The program, which practically comprises the company's complete present repertoire, is as follows:

- May 17: "Meistersinger" by R. Wagner;
- 18: "Rosenkavalier" by R. Strauss;
- 19: "Eugene Onegin" by P.I. Tchaikovsky;
- 20: "Daphne" by R. Strauss;
- 21: Ballet Night:
"L'Oiseau de Feu" by I. Stravinsky;
"Homerische Symphonie" by the Austrian composer Theodor Berger, which was produced for the first time last year.
- 22: "Tristan and Isolde" by R. Wagner;
- 23: "Aida" by G. Verdi;
- 24: "The Magic Flute" by W.A. Mozart;
- 25: "Salome" by R. Strauss;
- 26: "Palestrina" by H. Pfitzner;
- 27: "Falstaff" by G. Verdi;
- 28: "Otello" by G. Verdi;
- 29: "Don Giovanni" by W.A. Mozart;
- 30: "Tales of Hoffmann" by J. Offenbach;
- 31: "La Forza del Destino" by G. Verdi;
- June 1: "Capriccio" by R. Strauss;
- 2: "Così fan tutte" by W.A. Mozart;
- 3: "The Rake's Progress" by I. Stravinsky;
- 4: "Wozzeck" by Alban Berg;
- 5: "Lohengrin" by R. Wagner;
- 6: Ballet night:
"Don Juan" by Ch. W. Gluck;
"Die Josefslegende" by R. Strauss;
- 7: "Salome" by R. Strauss;
- 8: "Simone Boccanegra" by G. Verdi;
- 9: "Fidelio" by L. Beethoven;
- 10: "Arabella" by R. Strauss, the last new production of the current season.
- 11: "The Consul" by G.C. Menotti;
- 12: "Elektra" by R. Strauss;
- 13: "Arabella" by R. Strauss;
- 14: "Tosca" by G. Puccini;
- 15: "Ariadne auf Naxos" by R. Strauss, which concludes both the Vienna Festival Weeks and the series of eight works by Richard Strauss to be performed consecutively.

Karl Boehm, Clemens Krauss, Rudolf Moralt, Meinhard Zallinger and Wilhelm Loibner will be the conductors.

COLLECTION OF CONTEMPORARY ART IN VIENNA. The "Sezession" Society of artists in Vienna has placed a number of rooms at the disposal of the newly-founded "Collection of Contemporary Art". The painter Hans Boehler is the art director of the new collection; its organizational director is Rudolf Haybach, who is also secretary general of the "Federation moderner bildender Kuenstler Oesterreichs" (Federation of Austrian Modern Artists). The collection already owns

works by Gustav Klimt, Egon Schiele, O. Kokoschka, Ferdinand Kitt, Sergius Pauser, Hans Boehler, A. P. Guetersloh, Franz Elsner, Rolf Vollé and Paul Meissner. The organizing committee also intends to ask foreign artists to present some of their own works to the new collection. In exchange, these foreign artists will have access to the studio facilities on the Society's premises free of charge.

AUSTRIAN POLITICAL ECONOMIST WRITES ON ISLAMIC PROBLEMS. Dr. J. Hans is reported by the "Wiener Zeitung" to have recently published a work entitled, "Homo oeconomus islamicus," which includes a two-color chart illustrating the complex involvement of foreign capital in the Arabian-Persian oil areas. In the past 22 years Dr. Hans has written five books on the economic problems of the Middle East. His latest work is a continuation of the one he completed in Cairo in 1937, which bears the title, "From Islam's Financial World." The new book represents a synthesis of the research of this noted political economist, arabist and authority on Islamic law. The substance of this latest book may be summarized as follows: "The world of Islam is in a stage of transition from colonialism to political and economic independence. This transition calls for the adaptation of an old social and economic structure to modern technical and organizational requirements. The Moslem people will succeed in achieving this transition, while still retaining the intrinsic values of their Islamic culture."

AUSTRIAN TOURIST OFFICE GETS NEW EXECUTIVE STAFF. Following the death of Hofrat Anton Krogner, Director General of the Austrian Tourist Office, Bundesrat Leopold Millwisch has been appointed Executive Director of the Office, in which capacity he will be assisted by Acting Director Klein. Mr. Millwisch was proposed by the representatives of the Austrian Federal Railroads, which own more than 71% of the shares of the Austrian Tourist Office. Nationalrat Deputy Josef Fink was unanimously elected President of the Board of Directors of the Austrian Hotel Trust Company, a position which Hofrat Krogner held.

"I WAS JACK MORTIMER". AN AUSTRIAN FILM. The shooting of the film, "I was Jack Mortimer", a joint Austro-American production (Schoenbrunn-Film - Transglobe), was completed in Vienna at the end of April. The film is based on the novel, "Ich war Jack Mortimer", by the Austrian poet and novelist Alexander Lernet-Holenia, and has been produced in an English and a German version. Franz Lederer, the actor who recently returned to his native Austria after many years in Hollywood, is cast in one of the three leading parts in both versions. The other principal actors are Joan Camden and Donald Buka in the English version, and Cornell Borchers and Gustav Froehlich in the German version. The English production is by Gunther von Fritsch and the German by E.E. Reinert.

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